

# All Hoosiers have the right to breathe smoke-free air.

## Smoke-free air policy is important

Indiana continues to lag behind the nation in smoke-free air policy. Currently, only 30 percent of Hoosiers are protected by smoke-free laws, which is considerably lower compared with the national average of 71 percent.

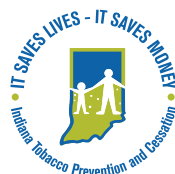
Because secondhand smoke is a well-established cause of disease and death, it is imperative that Indiana reduce the number of Hoosiers exposed to secondhand smoke. Indiana tobacco control partners are working to increase the number of Hoosiers that are protected from secondhand smoke, which is a priority for Indiana's tobacco control movement. Indiana's tobacco control 2015 strategic plan set long term objectives of increasing the proportion of the population protected from secondhand smoke indoors by law to 100 percent and increasing the proportion of households with smokers who report a smoke-free home to 70 percent by 2015.

The most efficient way to protect the greatest number of people in Indiana is to enact a comprehensive smoke-free air policy. Indiana has the organizations and local smoke-free air initiatives to help ensure a successful

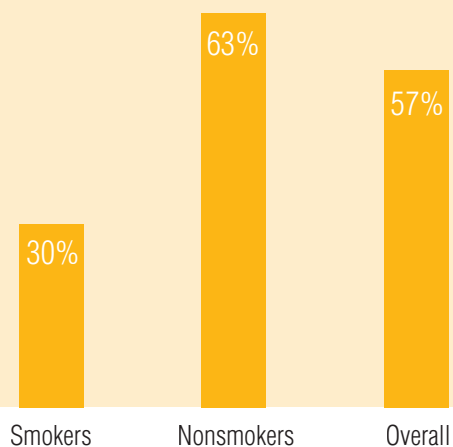
policy implementation. Strategies to accomplish this goal are multi-faceted and include efforts in several areas:

- Increase the number of local comprehensive smoke-free air policies and educate policy makers about the importance of a statewide smoke-free air law that covers all workplaces and all workers.
- Increase support for existing workplace policies and encourage more 100 percent smoke-free workplace policies.
- Expand public education efforts focusing on the health effects of secondhand smoke.

The first step for Indiana is to focus all resources toward comprehensive smoke-free air laws that preserve local control.



## PERCENTAGE OF HOOSIERS WHO THINK SECONDHAND SMOKE IS A SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARD, 2008

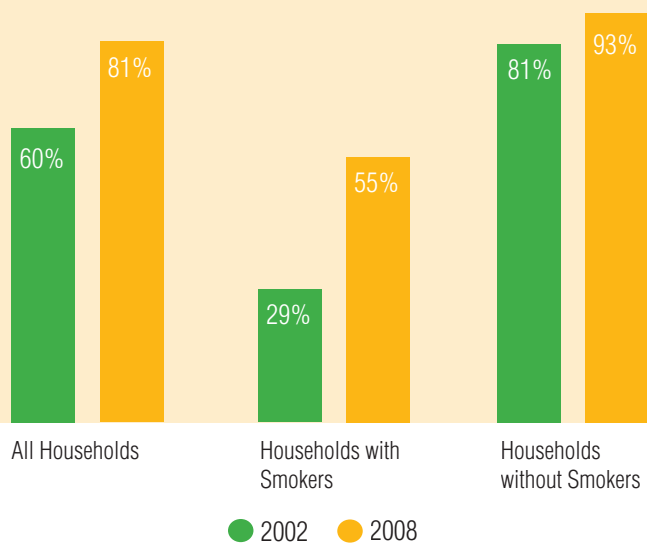


### Attitudes and beliefs about secondhand smoke

Overall, 57 percent of Hoosiers said they believed that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard. The percentage of nonsmoking Hoosiers who believed that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard was 63 percent and only 30 percent of Hoosiers who smoke believed that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard.

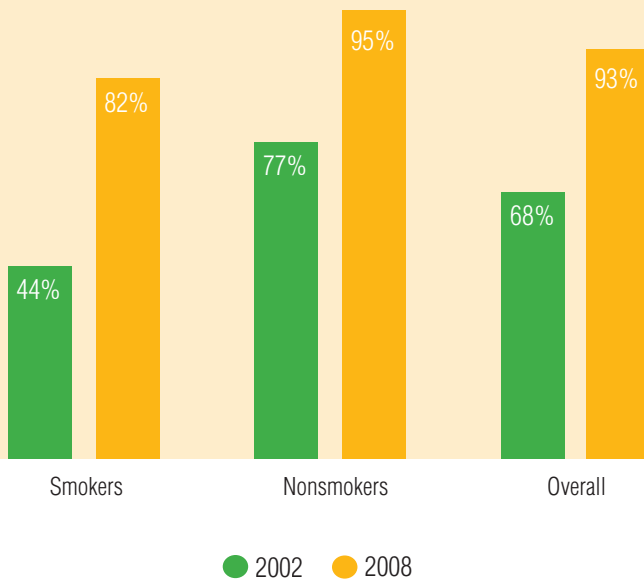
Indiana has more work to do in this area. Too many people are still unaware that secondhand smoke exposure contributes to many common health problem and diseases. A strong secondhand smoke education campaign is needed to help more Hoosiers understand the risks of secondhand smoke.



PREVALENCE OF SMOKE-FREE HOMES  
IN INDIANA, 2002 AND 2008**Smoke-free homes are increasing, especially among smokers**

Between 2002 and 2008, more Hoosiers reported having smoke-free homes. The largest increase was among households with smokers, where the prevalence of smoke-free homes nearly doubled from 29 percent to 55 percent. Among all households, the prevalence of smoke-free homes significantly increased from 60 percent to 81 percent; this is an increase of 35 percent. The number of smoke-free homes without smokers significantly increased from 81 percent to 93 percent.



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO THINK SMOKING  
SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IN INDOOR WORK  
AREAS, 2002 AND 2008**Support is growing for smoke-free workplaces**

Individuals who work indoors show widespread support for smoke-free workplaces. Overall, 93 percent of all indoor workers thought that smoking should not be allowed in indoor work areas. Since 2002, support for smoke-free workplaces significantly increased by nearly 40 percent. It is not surprising that significantly more nonsmokers (95 percent) than smokers (82 percent) believed that smoking should not be allowed in indoor work areas.

